

Minta Farm Precinct,
Soldiers Road, Berwick

Expert Witness Statement to Panel
Amendment C228 to the Casey Planning Scheme

Bryce Raworth

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Prepared under instruction from Norton Rose Fulbright

4 April 2018

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1.0 Introduction

1. This report was prepared under instruction from Norton Rose Fulbright and King Wood Mallesons on behalf of The Minta Group (TMG) and Stockland. I have been asked to provide comment on the heritage considerations associated with Amendment C228 to the *Casey Planning Scheme*, which proposes to incorporate the Minta Farm Precinct Structure Plan into the Planning Scheme, and specifically on the heritage significance of two structures on the subject land, being the Myer House and the workers' quarters.
2. By way of background, the Victorian Planning Authority has prepared the draft Minta Farm Precinct Structure Plan (PSP) to guide new urban development within the Minta Farm precinct area. Amendment C228 proposes to rezone most of the land to facilitate residential and commercial development and apply the Heritage Overlay (HO209) to the Myer House. The Amendment was exhibited in late 2017, with over 50 submissions received. The submission of TMG, in relation to heritage considerations, objects to the application of HO209 to the Myer House. Council's submission argues that HO209 should be revised to incorporate a larger curtilage of land than that exhibited, and that an additional overlay (HO210) should be applied to the workers' quarters.
3. This statement has been prepared with assistance from Fiona Erskine of my office. The views expressed are my own.

2.0 Sources of Information

4. The analysis below draws upon an inspection of the subject site, including internal inspections of the Myer House and workers' quarters, and a review of the relevant Amendment C228 documentation. Reference has also been made to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Assessment* prepared by Tardis Enterprises, *Heritage Advice for the VPA* prepared by GJM Heritage and a *Heritage Assessment* prepared by Context Pty Ltd on behalf of the City of Casey. Reference has also been made to *Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay* (July 2015).

3.0 Author Qualifications

5. A statement of my qualifications and experience with respect to urban conservation issues is appended to this report. Note that I have provided expert witness evidence on similar matters before the VCAT, Heritage Council, Planning Panels Victoria and the Building Appeals Board on numerous occasions in the past, and have been retained in such matters variously by municipal councils, developers and objectors to planning proposals.

4.0 Declaration

6. I declare that I have made all the inquiries that I believe are desirable and appropriate, and that no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have to my knowledge been withheld from the Panel.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B. Raworth', with a stylized flourish at the end.

BRYCE RAWORTH

5.0 Brief History and Description

7. Minta Farm in Berwick comprises approximately 285 hectares of land, generally bounded by the Princes Freeway and O'Shea Road reservation to the north, Cardinia Creek to the east, Grices Road to the south and Soldiers Road to the west. The property, which is now located on the urban fringe of south-east Melbourne, was part of a pastoral run from the late 1830s. The pastoral runs were divided into smaller lots for auction in the 1850s, with the first sales in Berwick taking place in 1853 and 1854.
8. The separate parcels of land that formed the property had numerous owners before being acquired by Francis and Lillian Officer in 1910, and it is thought that part of the main homestead had been constructed for them by 1913. The Boag (1925) and then Donelan (1929) families owned the property subsequently, before it was purchased by Marshall Lawrence Baillieu in 1931. Marshall Baillieu died in 1985 and the property then passed to his son Ian Marshall Baillieu.
9. Today the homestead complex comprises the main house, initially constructed as a ten-room timber building in c.1913, though much altered and extended over a number of phases of works, as well as a Myer House, workers' quarters, dairy, various subsidiary cottages, outbuildings and sheds.
10. Both the Myer House and the workers' quarters were constructed on the site during Marshall L Baillieu's period of ownership. The Myer House is a prefabricated house type developed by the Myer family in 1945 in response to post-war shortages. Advertising brochures illustrate three different plan types, and describe materials as including timber external walls with concrete sheeting and stucco or sand finish, steel roof trusses with zinc tiles, barges and fascias, aluminium doors and timber and aluminium windows. Despite considerable initial interest in this model and other prefabricated housing, a change in state government in 1947 meant that construction of Myer Houses continued only until c.1948.
11. It is understood that the Myer House at Minta was constructed in 1947 as workers' accommodation. The house has a rectangular form that has been oriented on an east-west axis, with gables to each end and a recessed entry porch to the north. The walls have a roughcast rendered finish, with pressed metal cladding to the gable ends and smooth rendered finish to the tapered chimney. The roof is presently of galvanised corrugated iron, which has been fixed over the original red pressed metal roof tiles (personal communication, Marshall Baillieu, 28/3/18). The dwelling appears generally intact to its original form, though a flat-roofed porch and laundry room have been constructed to the western end. A mature oak tree is located to the north of the house, while a remnant hawthorn hedge is located to the south-west.
12. The workers' quarters at Minta is an L-shaped building with a pitched gable ended roof clad in corrugated iron. Walls are of timber, with both rounded and square edge weatherboards used. The northern wing of the L accommodates kitchen and dining rooms while the southern wing accommodates three bedrooms, each with an ensuite bathroom. The rooms all open onto a semi-enclosed breezeway, accessed externally by a single security door. Windows are typically large steel

framed assemblies with casements, generally of three panes but sometimes of two, although there are some other windows that are not steel framed and that may be replacements. Louvered highlight windows are provided to the ensuites along the south-west side. The north-western elevation has been altered with modern cladding over the deteriorated weatherboards and some windows replaced and/or altered.

13. It is understood that the building was constructed in two phases as accommodation for first the Callinan, and then the Alfred families, who worked at Minta assisting with the thoroughbred horse breeding program. The first section was trucked in from a property in Cardinia acquired by M Baillieu in c.1948-50. The second wing was constructed in c.1955-60, and the breezeway was also introduced at this time (personal communication, Marshall Baillieu and Fleur Philip, 28/3/18). Aerial photographs from 1945 and 1960, included in the reports prepared by GJM Heritage and Context, corroborate that the building was constructed between these years.



Figure 1 The Myer House at Minta as viewed from the north-east.



Figure 2 View of the southern elevation, with the oak tree visible at rear.



Figure 3 The western elevation of the Myer House showing the flat roofed addition, while the remnant hawthorn hedge is visible at right.



Figure 4 The workers' quarters as viewed from the east, with the breezeway enclosure on this side readily visible.



Figure 5 The workers' quarters as viewed from the west. This elevation has been reclad and its fenestration appears to have been altered.



Figure 6 View of the workers' quarters from the south. Note the highlight louvred windows to the left, and the altered or atypical single pane window to the right.

6.0 Heritage Considerations

14. As noted above, Amendment C228 to the *Casey Planning Scheme* proposes to introduce an individual heritage overlay (HO209) to the Myer House. No external paint controls, internal alteration controls or tree controls are proposed, and prohibited uses may be permitted. The documents exhibited in support of Amendment C228 included heritage advice prepared by GJM Heritage in relation to the Myer House, which recommends that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay as a locally significant place, and as well as a citation for this building. The statement of significance from the citation is reproduced below:

What is significant?

The Myer House, Minta Farm, Berwick, a prefabricated house constructed c1947. Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- *The external form, materials and detailing of the building.*

Later alterations and additions are not significant

How is it significant?

The Myer House, Minta Farm, Berwick is of local historical and architectural significance to the City of Casey.

Why is it significant?

The prefabricated Myer House, Minta Farm, Berwick clearly illustrates the response to the housing shortage in Victoria after World War II. This resulted in the development of prototype prefabricated houses, by both the private and public sector, which could be constructed cheaply and quickly, including the Myer House type (Criterion A).

The Myer House, Minta Farm, Berwick is one of a small number of prefabricated houses known to remain from the late 1940s in Victoria. It is a highly intact and rare surviving example of the prefabricated Myer House type. The original form, materials and detailing of the place clearly demonstrate the typical characteristics of this building type (Criterion B).

The Myer House, Minta Farm, Berwick has strong associations with two well-known Victorian families which were related by marriage, the Baillieu and Myer families. The Baillieu family owned Minta Farm and were responsible for the construction of the Myer House on the property, while, as directors of the Myer Emporium, the Myer family were instrumental in the development of this prefabricated house type (Criterion H).

15. The GJM report recommends that the overlay as mapped be applied to the Myer House and a rectangular curtilage of land extending 5 metres from the eastern elevation, 6 metres from the north, 3 metres from the south and 10 metres from the western elevation. This recommendation is reflected in the exhibited heritage overlay map.



Figure 7 Exhibited Heritage Overlay map showing HO209.

16. Casey Council's submission in response to the exhibited Amendment C228 requests that the proposed Heritage Overlay curtilage for the Myer House be extended. This is supported by a Heritage Assessment prepared by Context Pty Ltd. The Context report recommends that the Myer House be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the *Casey Planning Scheme* as an individually

significant place, that tree controls should apply to the English oak and hawthorn hedge, and that prohibited uses should be permitted. The report also recommends that the Myer House be included in the Victorian Heritage Register. The recommended Heritage Overlay curtilage extends 32 metres from the northern elevation of the house, 19 metres from the eastern and 20 metres from the western elevation, and approximately 28 metres from the southern elevation, and encompasses the identified vegetation. That is to say, the Context report recommends a larger curtilage about the Myer House than that recommended by GJM and exhibited for the purposes of the Amendment. The statement of significance for the Myer House as included in the Context report is reproduced below:

What is significant?

The Myer House at Minta Farm, Berwick, to the extent of the exterior fabric, the adjacent Oak Tree and Hawthorn Hedge is significant. The single-storey prefabricated dwelling was built in c.1947-48 by owner Marshall Lawrence Baillieu, grazier and businessman, probably as permanent accommodation for a farm manager at Minta Farm.

How is it significant?

The Myer House at Minta Farm, Berwick, is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Architecturally, the Myer House building at Minta Farm, Berwick, which dates to c.1947-48, is a highly intact and rare surviving example of its type in the City of Casey. There are only a few known comparable examples which survive with a high degree of integrity of the prefabricated Myer House, which were constructed by the CAC and marketed by the Myer Emporium, that survive in Victoria. (Criterion B)

Historically, the Myer House at Minta Farm, Berwick, is an example of the measures taken to alleviate the housing shortage in Victoria immediately following World War II. The Myer House was an affordable and easily constructed dwelling that was designed in response to this need. The mature Oak Tree at the front of the residence, and Hawthorn hedge at the rear contribute to the setting and demonstrate the residential nature of this buildings intent. (Criterion A)

Historically, the Myer House at Minta Farm, Berwick, through its use as a farm manager's house, is evidence of the prosperous period of the wool industry in Victoria in the postwar era and the general prosperity of graziers in the district during that period.

Historically, the Myer House at Minta Farm, Berwick, is associated with the various successful enterprises, including grazing, pursued by members of the Baillieu family, who were one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Victoria. (Criterion H)

17. Council's submission also requests that the Heritage Overlay be applied to the workers' quarters, supported by a heritage assessment prepared by Context. The Context report recommends that the workers' quarters be included as an individually significant place, and that no external paint controls, internal alteration controls or tree controls apply, though prohibited uses should be permitted. The

recommended Heritage Overlay curtilage extends 5 metres from each elevation. The statement of significance for the workers' quarters is reproduced as follows:

What is significant?

The workers' quarters at Minta Farm, Berwick, are significant. The single-storey, L-shaped timber quarters were built in c.1947-48 by owner Marshall Lawrence Baillieu, grazier and businessman, probably as permanent accommodation for farm workers at Minta Farm.

How is it significant?

The workers' quarters at Minta, Berwick, are of local architectural and historical significance to the City of Casey.

Why is it significant?

Architecturally, the workers' quarters building at Minta Farm, which date to c.1947-48, are a highly intact and relatively sophisticated example of farm workers' accommodation, which is a rare building type in the City of Casey. Although once a common building type on the large grazing properties in the district, there are now few known examples of workers' quarters remaining in the City of Casey. There are no other known comparable examples of workers' quarters built in the postwar period that survive in the municipality. (Criterion B)

Historically, the workers' quarters at Minta Farm, Berwick, is evidence of the prosperous period of the wool industry in Victoria in the postwar era, when farm workers were in demand, and the general prosperity of graziers in the district during that period.

Historically, the workers' quarters at Minta Farm, Berwick, is associated with the various successful enterprises, including grazing, pursued by members of the Baillieu family, who were one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in Victoria. (Criterion H)

7.0 Analysis

18. The recognised criteria for the assessment of heritage values of a heritage place, as set out in *Practice Note 1: Applying the Heritage Overlay (July 2015)*, are as follows:

Criterion A: Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

Criterion H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

19. To be identified as a place of local significance sufficient to warrant application of the Heritage Overlay, a place should meet one or more of these criteria to a degree that meets a threshold of local significance. This is to say, the criteria in question should be met not just in a simple or generic manner, but to a degree that is better than many or most other examples at a local level, or to a degree that is comparable to other examples that are subject to the Heritage Overlay.
20. *The Advisory Committee Report: Review of Heritage Provisions in Planning Schemes* (August 2007) provided guidance from some of its leading experts on the question of establishing a threshold of significance. The committee recognised that establishing whether a place is of heritage value is not merely a question of applying a blanket rule based on a place's age or period of construction. The committee defined a threshold with the clear intention of sifting places worthy of protection from a potentially large field of places that may be of a particular period or class but are nonetheless not sufficiently important to be controlled, as:

Essentially a 'threshold' is the level of cultural significance that a place must have before it can be recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme. The question to be answered is 'Is the place of sufficient import that its cultural values should be recognised in the planning scheme and taken into account in decision-making?' Thresholds are necessary to enable a smaller group of places with special architectural values, for example, to be selected out for listing from a group of perhaps hundreds of places with similar architectural values.¹

Myer House

21. In relation to the Myer House, and having regard for the assessments to date, I broadly support the Heritage Overlay as exhibited, while nonetheless noting that the site (and building) is of questionable significance to the *local* context. In terms of the GJM assessment, it is debateable whether the identified historical interest is of key relevance to the Berwick area, or only a minor footnote to its history. There is only this one example found in the broader municipal area. To the extent that it appears to be unique in Casey, this might be seen to suggest that it was of little significance as a type within the municipality, rather than of major significance. The Myer House is also a housing type that had only a short 'life' before being abandoned.
22. The Myer houses may be of interest to architectural historians, and of further interest as part of a chapter on prefabricated housing within the broader history of postwar housing, but whether this is really a theme of critical significance at a local level, in Casey as a municipality, is questioned. To this extent the GJM citation

¹ *Review of Heritage Provisions in Planning Schemes Advisory Committee Report August 2007, pp. 2: 41.*

reads somewhat more akin to an assessment for a broader area of significance, within the metropolitan and surrounding region, or the state level, rather than addressing the question of local significance. This is evident not least in the number of references to the state of Victoria in the statement of significance, and the general lack of reference to Casey and historical themes or places within Casey under ‘Why is it significant?’.

23. Within the context of the Minta site and the City of Casey, the Myer House might be characterised primarily as a minor secondary house on a farm, one of up to five houses on the property, not the primary homestead, erected in the postwar period, and chosen for use most likely on the basis of convenience of erection and low cost – ie a cheap farm outbuilding.
24. A key question to be determined then is the appropriate extent of curtilage. If it is recommended that the listing having regard for the identified architectural and historical interest, the GJM finding that the building’s context is not of significance, and its relocation within the broader site (or, indeed, elsewhere) could be contemplated, is supported.
25. While there is some merit to be seen in the Context approach to the site, which seems to also identify the place as an example of postwar housing within a remnant garden setting (in a broader farm context), rather than simply on the basis of architectural/technical interest, it is questionable whether this postwar example of a secondary farm house and garden is of a similar historical interest to the older homestead examples found in the municipality and in nearby suburbs. Or is it merely a lesser, relatively recent example. Again, it can be argued it is of lower interest than other examples and potentially doesn't meet the threshold of historical significance on this count.
26. The Tardis report focuses quite reasonably on homesteads, rather than secondary residences, on farm land, as these buildings tend to be the most telling in terms of the historic settlement and use of farm properties and the key individuals associated with them. These buildings are of a more obvious historical interest in terms of the historical settlement, use and evolution of the municipality.

The Tardis report lists the following nearby properties that are included in the Heritage Overlay of Casey or Cardinia:

- Firwood Park (former Hedgevale), Officer (HO103), Italianate farmhouse, 1891
 - Cardinia Park (former Gin Gin Bean pastoral run), Officer (HO91), 1870 stucco villa with 1914 wing
 - Primrose Park, Officer, 1888 brick farmhouse
 - Eyrecourt, Clyde North (HO129), 1886 weatherboard farmhouse
 - Grant House, Officer (HO130), Guilford Bell designed dwelling 1989
 - Ayrhill, Clyde North (HO187), c.1900 homestead
27. By way of comparison, the Myer House was built as a residence for the farm handy man (personal communication, Marshall Baillieu, 28/3/18), and subsequently used

as overflow accommodation for the broader Baillieu family during holidays etc. It was built at a relatively late date, and served a useful but not central role in the life of the farm in the postwar period. It has no particular associations with grazing or the postwar grazing boom, other than for the fact that it was in use on the farm in that period.

28. Having regard for this, while there is some merit to the proposal to apply the Heritage Overlay, it should also be recognised that this is a relatively marginal candidate for such a listing. Moreover, it is fundamental to the proposed Amendment as a whole that the building will in future be located in a very different environment, will completely lose all of its farmland context and most of its garden context, and will (as currently proposed) need to adopt a non-residential adaptive reuse. The application of a heritage overlay will need to be weighed against other urban design and planning considerations, and an appropriate balance struck. This is not an Amendment in which the application of a Heritage Overlay is to be considered in isolation, but rather an Amendment in which the proposed Heritage Overlay is being considered as a component of an overall strategy for future change.
29. The weight given to these non-heritage considerations will determine whether it is appropriate to include the Myer House in a Heritage Overlay and, if so, whether the adoption of the extent of listing recommended by GJM is a fair and reasonable outcome. While the retention of the oak and hedge as suggested by Context might be encouraged, it is accepted that these are elements of lesser interest and not of key importance in relation to the major aspects of significance, which are found in the building's technical and historical interest as a prefabricated postwar building.

Workers' Quarters

30. In relation to the workers' quarters, it is noted that this building was identified as being of low interest in the survey report prepared by Tardis on the basis of being of moderate historical interest, low scientific interest and no aesthetic or social significance. This view is broadly supported. Like other postwar buildings within the site, the building is understood to have been imported from elsewhere at least in part (personal communication, Fleur Philip 27/2/18, Marshall Baillieu 28/3/18), and comprises two building envelopes that have been joined together. Internally to the breezeway, for example, within the angle where the two wings join, they appear to be butted together rather than constructed in a conventional sense, and the weatherboards of the two wings are of different profiles. They are nonetheless unified to some extent by the use of a standard steel frame window type, possibly introduced as they were joined together onsite, and by the breezeway.
31. This said, the building adopts a barracks format, is in a dilapidated condition, particularly externally, and is not readily adaptable to the standards expected for modern residential use. If retained, it would be located within a modern residential subdivision, losing its farmland context and setting.
32. While the building can be considered architecturally sophisticated relative to typical farm worker accommodation of earlier eras, to a large extent this simply reflects the relative sophistication of the postwar period. This is essentially a simple postwar building, built without the architectural input imputed by Context, with Marshall

Baillieu able to utilise the farm's workers to renovate and add onto buildings as required (personal communication, Fleur Philip 26/3/2018). The much altered and extended main homestead, which exhibits little cohesion of style, is an indication that architectural input was not sought for the farm buildings. The historical significance put forward for this postwar building is, in our view, minor (or moderate as identified by Tardis).



Figure 8 The two wings of the workers' quarters appear to be butted together with an awkward junction to both walls and breezeway roof rather than constructed in a conventional sense. The two different board profiles are also evident in this view.

33. Having regard for these factors, we concur with the original Tardis view that this building does not warrant a heritage control. It does not meet a threshold of local significance in terms of either its architectural interest or its historical interest. It is of minor note that the Tardis assessment included a 'low' rating for 'scientific' value – this was on the basis of the 'good' condition of the structure rather than it being

a rare or representative example or having potential to contribute substantial information.

34. The Context report cites the following comparative examples:

- Tulliallan, Cranbourne North, c.1860s (HO152)
- Roads End, Berwick, 1920s (HO1)
- Piney Ridge, Endeavour Hills, generally post 1942 (HO42).

35. The first two of these examples may be of greater historical interest at least in part because they are older. As the Context report notes: ‘... these examples tend to be either small detached houses or cottages rather than “quarters” ... In almost all cases the surviving examples of workers’ accommodation in Casey are nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century structures rather than postwar examples.’ Further to this, the quarters at Tulliallan appear to be the very early, possibly c.1860 ‘cottage’ that is a key subject of a broader Heritage Overlay, identified as: ‘*The circa 1860 cottage and associated gardens, together with the avenue of English Elm trees along the former driveway extending to Berwick-Cranbourne Road.*’ The citation for the site acknowledges that this building may *possibly* be a building once known as the ‘shearer’s cottage’, but it is also possible that it had a different residential function (for example, an early homestead, a manager’s house, or a family member’s house).

36. The Road’s End example is an interwar complex of buildings including a significant bungalow designed by Blackett and Forster, stables, stable master’s quarters, a builder’s cottage, a garden and a treed driveway with entrance gates. The complex is of both historic and aesthetic significance, with the citation suggesting that it is potentially of state significance in terms of the aesthetic interest of the bungalow.

37. The Piney Ridge example is understood to date generally from 1942, with the quarters possibly being earlier, but in any case the Heritage Overlay for that site appears to relate to trees only, not buildings, being identified in the Schedule as: ‘*The heritage places comprises: All trees on the property*’. The Heritage Overlay mapping for the site, as shown on the Heritage Victoria Hermes site where it overlays an aerial photograph, suggests that the buildings have in any case been demolished and the site redeveloped with modern housing.

38. In each instance it is understood these farm buildings are part of a site that is subject to the Heritage Overlay as a broader complex, or for other reasons, but are not listed in their own right. A building such as this has an even more constrained significance if identified in isolation, ie not as part of a broader complex or historical setting.

39. The first stage or wing of the building was built for horse trainer Barney Callinan, and then used by his successor, Richard Alfred (and his family) after Callinan moved to Cranbourne. Alfred worked only with the thoroughbred race horse breeding program on the farm – neither he nor Callinan had anything to do with the other agricultural activities of the property. The horse program at Minta, while of interest to the Baillicu family as a business, was of limited historical importance to the broader area or region. The Alfred family grew in numbers and the building was extended with a second wing as a result. The building has been used for family

storage only after the Alfred family ceased to occupy it, ie from around the early 1980s (personal communication, Fleur Philip & Marshall Baillieu 4/4/18).

40. The historical interest of the subject building is limited by its relatively recent date and the fact that it provided accommodation to workers over only a relatively short span of years (essentially three decades only, or less) – its historical importance as a farm building does not extend to its occasional use in the past four decades by the broader Baillieu family as storage space.

8.0 Conclusion

41. Having regard for all the above, it is my assessment that there is some merit to the proposal to apply the Heritage Overlay to the Myer House, but it is also appropriate to include only a limited curtilage, as per the exhibited Heritage Overlay. However, the workers' quarters do not have sufficient historic, rarity, representative or social significance to warrant an individual heritage control as part of Amendment C228 to the Casey Planning Scheme, and the suggestion that the Amendment be amended to introduce a Heritage Overlay to this building should be abandoned.

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BRYCE RAWORTH
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Bryce Raworth has worked with issues relating to heritage and conservation since the mid-1980s, and has specialised in this area since establishing his own consultant practice in 1991. **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd, Conservation•Urban Design**, provides a range of heritage services, including the assessment of the significance of particular sites, preparation of conservation analyses and management plans, design and/or restoration advice for interventions into significant buildings, and detailed advice regarding the resolution of technical problems relating to deteriorating or damaged building fabric.

From 2004-2011 Raworth was a member of the Official Establishments Trust, which advises on the conservation and improvement of Admiralty House and Kirribilli House in Sydney and Government House and The Lodge in Canberra. As a member of the former Historic Buildings Council in Victoria, sitting on the Council's permit, planning and community relations committees, Raworth has been involved with the registration and permit processes for many registered historic buildings. In 1996 he was appointed an alternate member of the new Heritage Council, the successor the Historic Buildings Council, and in 1998 was made a full member. At present he provides regular advice to architects and private owners on technical, architectural and planning issues relative to the conservation and adaptation of historic buildings, and is occasionally called upon to provide expert advice before the VCAT. He is currently the conservation consultant for the cities of Kingston, Frankston and Stonnington.

Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd has prepared conservation plans for a number of registered historic buildings, including Walter Burley Griffin's Essendon Incinerator. The company's experience with institutional buildings has led to preparation of conservation plans for the Mac.Robertson Girls' High School, Castlemaine Gaol, J Ward, Ararat, the former Russell Street Police Headquarters, Ballarat State Offices, Camberwell Court House, Shepparton Court House and the Mont Park asylum precinct.

With respect to historic precincts, the company has provided detailed advice towards the resolution of heritage issues along the Upfield railway line. The company is currently contributing to redevelopment plans for the former Coburg Prisons Complex (comprising Pentridge Prison and the Metropolitan Prison) and the former Albion Explosives Factory, Maribyrnong. In 1993 Bryce Raworth led a consultant team which reviewed the City of Melbourne's conservation data and controls for the CBD, and in 1997 **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd** revised the former City of South Melbourne Conservation Study with respect to the area within the present City of Melbourne.

In recent years **Bryce Raworth Pty Ltd** has also provided documentation and advice during construction on the restoration of a number of key registered and heritage overlay buildings, including the Ebenezer Mission church and outbuildings, Antwerp; the former MMTB Building, Bourke Street West, Melbourne; the former Martin & Pleasance Building, 178 Collins Street, Melbourne; the former Uniting Church, Howe Crescent, South Melbourne; Heide I & II, Heide Museum of Modern Art, Bulleen; Melbourne Grammar School, South Yarra; various guard towers and other buildings, Pentridge Prison, Coburg; and Coriule Homestead, Curlewis.

BRYCE RAWORTH
STATEMENT OF EXPERIENCE

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BRYCE RAWORTH

Professional Status:	Conservation Consultant and Architectural Historian
Current Positions:	Conservation consultant to the cities of Kingston, Frankston and Stonnington
Organisation Membership:	Australian Institute of Architects
Professional Experience:	<p>independent practice as conservation consultant and architectural historian from January 1991 (ongoing). Services include: identification and assessment of the significance of sites and complexes; preparation of guidelines regarding the safeguarding of significant sites; provision of technical, design and planning advice to architects, owners and government on issues relating to the conservation of sites of cultural significance; expert witness advice on conservation issues before the VCAT</p> <p>member, Historic Buildings Council (architectural historian's chair) 1993-1996; member, Heritage Council (architect's chair) 1998-2002</p> <p>conservation consultant to the cities of Brighton, Northcote and Sandringham (1989 only), Essendon, Hawthorn and Kew (1989-1994), Melbourne (1992-2009) and Prahran (1992-1994)</p> <p>established the Metropolitan Heritage Advisory Service on behalf of the Ministry for Planning & Environment - this service was offered to the cities of Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, Kew, Northcote and Sandringham in 1989-90</p>
Studies:	<p>Certificate of Architectural Conservation, ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property at Rome), 1994</p> <p>Master of Architecture by thesis, University of Melbourne, 1993 (thesis: <i>A Question of Style: Domestic Architecture in Melbourne, 1919-1942</i>)</p> <p>B. Architecture (First Class Honours), University of Melbourne, 1986</p> <p>B. Arts (Second Class Honours, Division A), University of Melbourne, 1986</p>
Committee Membership:	<p>Twentieth Century Buildings Committee, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1990-1994 (Chairman 1992-1993)</p> <p>RAIA Jury, Conservation Category, 1995, 1996, 1998 and 2001 Awards (Chairman 1996 & 1998)</p>
Awarded:	<p>Henry and Rachel Ackman Travelling Scholarship in Architecture, 1987-88</p> <p>JG Knight Award, conservation of Heide 1, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter, 2003</p> <p>Lachlan Macquarie Award for heritage (commendation), conservation of Heide 1, Royal Australian Institute of Architects National Award program, 2003</p> <p>Award for Heritage Architecture, conservation of Coriule Homestead, Australian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter, 2015</p>